

have been the object. Fortunately, however, the bag alighted in a wide and open space, and the fire, so that this danger was averted, but the intensity of the fire and the intensity of the fire were nevertheless apparent though their design had failed. Two men who were present at the time made an attempt to extinguish the lighted fuse, but were unable to do so before the fire caught, and the result was that they were both slightly scorched by the ignited powder. No trace, nor even the slightest clue, to the guilty parties has as yet been obtained.

On Saturday night Willard's Company gave their third entertainment to a rather thin house. Miss Verne opened the proceedings with a well executed piano solo; and Miss Annie Beresford, appeared in a new character—that of a pre-arranged—and further confirmed her claim to be considered a versatile purveyor of amusement. The tricks, which consisted of turning the contents (white and brown paper) of two silver jugs and a bowl into hot coffee, sugar, and milk, making a handkerchief pass from one bottle to another, smothering up wedding rings and then returning them to the owner in their original condition, &c., were all neatly done, and the audience testified their appreciation by applause, a goodly portion of which accompanied with a considerable quantity of good-humoured chaff being the reward of two gentlemen for their services in assisting Miss Beresford in some of the tricks. There is not much to be said about what was set down in the programme as a "Society Sketch." The get-up was fearful and wonderful. A prominent feature of the entertainment was Miss Alice Verne's "Soul Vision." The lady was blindfolded, and placed on a chair with her back to the audience. Mr. Willard then went into the pit, and touching perhaps a button, a sleeve link, &c., asked her what he had his hand upon, when the correct answer was at once given. The most difficult test was dollar notes. She stated the day, month and year of their issue, and the value and numbers of the notes. This sort of business, though pretty old, still retains a mystery for the popular mind. Miss Beresford sang "Within a mile of Edinburgh town" rather prettily, but her voice is not of sufficient compass to do full justice to the song. As an encore she gave "In the gloamin," which suited her voice better, and for which she was warmly applauded. The other items of the programme went off satisfactorily.

See J. Pope Hennessy has still further improved himself with the Chinese in Hongkong by erecting a monument to the memory of the victims of the typhoon of 1874. — *Temperance Union.*

Visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending Nov. 13th:—

	European.	Chinese.
Monday	51	404
Tuesday	32	387
Wednesday	57	456
Thursday	63	361
Friday	None	364
Saturday	None	None
Sunday	203	1,972
Totals	203	1,972
Grand total	2,175	

Law Notice.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

(Before the Full Court.)

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.—Tuesday, 15th Nov. 10 A.M.—*Oliver v. The Oriental Bank Corporation*.—Suit No. 61.—Hearing.

Police Intelligence.

(Before H. E. Woodhouse, Esq.)

Monday, Nov. 14.

THE MARY LEE OF THE "HONGKONG EMMA DEERLANDER."—Martin der Koder, seaman, was charged with being drunk and disorderly on the 13th instant.

It appeared that defendant, who was very drunk, went into a shop in Queen's Road Central between eight and nine o'clock and created a considerable sensation by brandishing an open knife, and threatening any one who might come within reach. This morning he pleaded that he knew nothing whatever about the matter. Fined \$1, in default fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour.

John Green and Garret van Duran, seamen of the above vessel, were charged with being drunk and disorderly on the 13th instant.

The two defendants were found by a constable in East Street, having an altercation with their coolies respecting their hire. After settling the little difference they both attacked constable Simpson, and tore his cap and trousers. Blows were struck, a struggle ensued, and the constable lost his balance.

Both prisoners were in liquor, and this morning said they had forgotten what took place. Fined \$1 each, and to pay \$1.75 each for the damage done to the constable's cap, in default three days' imprisonment each.

John Gilliberg, Lony Houghton, Henry Sedensand, and John Vander Bruen, seamen of the above vessel, admitted being drunk and disorderly yesterday evening, and were each fined five cents, or one day's imprisonment.

RECEIVED AND VAGABONDS.—At Anshing, Chin Anso, coolie, and Maud Gomes, cook unemployed, were charged, the two former with being rogues and vagabonds and having no right clothes, and the latter with being a rogue and vagabond.

Rebecca O'Brien said behind the three prisoners lying down in *Wing On Lane* about ten o'clock last night. The lane is a private one, and the gate is locked up some time ago. She saw her right shoes, and the latter simply with being a rogue and vagabond.

laments. Canton, and were permitted to return to them. The third prisoner was sent to goal for one month.

ON THE WAY TO THE PRISON.—Edward Maclellan and Henry Casbell, privates, were charged with stealing two pieces of cloth, and with assaulting a hawk at Yau-ma Ti on the 13th instant.

The statement of complaint was to the effect that the two defendants were going about the village yesterday afternoon chasing and assaulting every one they met. When he saw them coming he shut his door, but they burst it open, made a great noise in the shop, and generally conducted themselves in a riotous manner, and then they took two pieces of cloth with them valued at \$1.

Inspector Cameron, to whom the matter was reported, arrested the two men as they were on their way to the barracks followed by a large crowd of Chinese. They were in liquor, but went quietly to the station.

Both defendants said they were trying to buy samshoo. One of them said he lost eight 5-cent pieces from out of his hand, and he took the cloth in amends. The cloth was of use to him, and he offered to return it to him, but he said he would not do so unless he was paid for the loss of his money. They both said they had been surrounded and hustled by the Chinese.

Inspector Cameron recalled, said the two defendants belonged to a company stationed at Kan-lung for target practice. This is a company of Chinese which has been there this season, and he had heard of no complaints against the men of either company up to the present. He should say the men had been unusually well behaved.

Lieut. Cox attended the court and gave the two men good character, and said they were not given to drinking. Fined \$2 each, in default seven days' imprisonment.

(Before Frederick Stewart, Esq.) BREACH OF THE OPIUM ORDINANCE.—Tam Atak, a married woman, was charged with being in possession of a quantity of prepared opium on the 12th inst., without a permit from the Opium Farmer.

Inspector Perry said he executed a search warrant on defendant's house on Saturday evening, and found in the bedroom two tin cans containing fourteen tins of prepared opium, two empty tins bearing traces of opium, and a pair of scales also bearing traces of opium. She admitted having no permit.

Defendant said the opium had been the property of her husband who died two months ago. She knew nothing about it. To Ann, a servant unemployed, said he went to defendant's house on the afternoon of the 11th instant, and bought 50 cents' worth of opium from defendant's husband. He laid an information next day. Fined \$50, in default two months' imprisonment.

SELLING SPIRITS WITHOUT A LICENSE.—Pang Afu, and Pang Fu Cheung, boatmen, were charged with selling spirits in the Harbour of Victoria on the 13th inst., without a license.

Inspector Perry said that defendant came alongside yesterday afternoon with liquor to sell. He bought two bottles of gin for a couple of shirts. He reported the matter, and a gig was sent after them, and they were arrested. They had been selling liquor to the men nearly every day for the last week. One of the men got into trouble through getting drunk supplied by defendant.

Alexander Clark, another seaman, said he was on the boat when defendant came alongside, and he saw him throw overboard five or six bottles when the gig was nearing them. Both defendants said they were only hawking fruit.

First defendant fined \$20, or six months' imprisonment with hard labour; second, \$100, or three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Fong Anui, a married woman, who was charged with attempting to commit suicide, was again placed in the dock this morning.

Her husband said she had been ill lately and on the 6th instant attempted to cut her throat. She had been in hospital since then and he wished to take her home to her mother.

Defendant said she wished to go home with her husband, and promised not to attempt her life again. Cautioned and discharged.

A ROGUE AND VAGABOND.—John Henry, a Russian seaman unemployed, was charged with being a rogue and vagabond.

He was seen by Detective Sergeant Fisher following Europeans begging and annoying them on Saturday evening. He had been twice convicted before of a similar offence during the present year.

Defendant said he was offered a 10-cent piece when he was arrested, but he did not ask for it. Six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

that ground that it was not open to the Court to call for such reasons.

The Acting Chief Justice said it was the Attorney General's own suggestion that the Attorney General said the way he put it was if it would be for the convenience of the Court, and said that it might become material. Looking at the wording of the statute, which was very strong, he could not become material. The other point raised by Mr. Justice Russell appeared to him to be requisite, whether the commitment was warranted by the state of the facts at the time the commitment was made, and whether the fact that a requisition was communicated to the Magistrate sitting, and whether that ought not in some way to be disclosed. An affidavit had been prepared and filed, and which had been sworn by the now Acting Colonial Secretary, who was at that time Acting Police Magistrate, and the Attorney General submitted that the affidavit disclosed the necessary facts of the case. The Attorney General read a portion of the affidavit which set forth the details of the arrest of the prisoners, and that the Magistrate had intimated that he would deal finally with the case, and that he had received communication from the Chinese authorities; that later on the Hon. Frederick Stewart had received a confidential letter from the Hon. Frederick Stewart intimating a despatch from His Excellency the Viceroy asking for the remission of the 12 prisoners.

Mr. Francis objected to a portion of the affidavit being taken as evidence, for the production of which no reason was given. The Attorney General said it stated that it was a confidential letter from the Viceroy, and he apprehended it was not open to them to call it public.

The Acting Police Judge asked if it described the enclosure from the Viceroy desiring the arrest as confidential. The Attorney General said that the letter enclosing the despatch was confidential, and he could only deal with it as such.

The Acting Police Judge said the Viceroy's requisition could not be confidential. Mr. Francis submitted that the document should be produced.

The Attorney General had no doubt that the Colonial Secretary was now in a position to say that it was a confidential document, and that would be quite sufficient. He apprehended that when there was an official and head of a department there is a duty to say to the Court must stand, and of course was open for the Court to examine to cross-examine. He again quoted from the affidavit that the Magistrate had waited on the said Frederick Stewart, when the contents of the same were made known to him. The case was remanded from time to time, and was finally disposed of until the 22nd of December, 1881, when, being satisfied that the prisoners before him were the same as those described in the Viceroy's communication, the Magistrate committed the prisoners to goal pending orders from the Governor. He was again asked to produce the letter and despatch, and had read them both, and was certain that he was aware of their contents before he committed the prisoners. The Attorney General submitted that the affidavit showed that an application had already been made by the Chinese authorities, and that was so in the case which was pointed out by Mr. Justice Russell, the case, namely, of prisoners being brought before the Magistrate charged with committing a crime in Chinese territory, and then being committed to await a decision from the Chinese authorities. The application was sworn to have been made and to have been communicated to the Magistrate whilst the case was under remand, and before he committed the prisoners. Having the prisoners in custody, having investigated the case, and having a requisition from the Chinese authorities before him, and being satisfied that they were Chinese subjects, and that there was a prima facie case against them, he committed them. That being so, there was substantial ground for upholding the decision, and in face of these facts the Court would not find any informality or insufficiency of the commitment quash it.

Mr. Francis said that as he understood it, on the last day his Lordship suggested for argument two points:—first, whether the warrant of commitment should be quashed, and second, whether the fact that the jurisdiction of the Magistrate on the face of it, and second, whether the fact that a requisition or demand was in the hands of any officer of the Government was sufficient to justify that commitment. With reference to the first point as to the necessity of the fact that the jurisdiction of the Court on the face of it, that was decided by a number of cases. Mr. Francis then quoted authorities in support of his view. The communication from the Chinese authorities was never forwarded to the Magistrate; he went for it. The nature of the document was confidential, and it would have been open to the prisoners from the beginning to the end of the case, and it must be capable of being produced before their Lordships that they might see it was a due requisition. The intermediate facts, and the fact that the Attorney General should put forward such an affidavit as that, but in his own soul he must know it was ridiculous. There was a requisition and communication from the Chinese authorities, but it was not one such as the ordinance required; it was not forwarded to the Magistrate, and it was not such a communication; it was essentially necessary that the Magistrate should set out that fact as the foundation of his jurisdiction; and it must appear on the face of the warrant. Whatever information a Magistrate got for his own satisfaction, and which he might use for his own purposes, as to the unreasonableness of the detention he never expected that the Attorney General could or would give him any reasons. Such as he would give would not stand investigation. Mr. Francis asked that the facts of the proceedings be laid before the Court.

The Acting Police Judge said there was nothing to show that the proceedings had been before the Government.

Mr. Francis said the Crown had thought it to appear first, and he would ask costs against the prisoners. He had stated already that the Magistrate had no power to amend his proceedings, and commit the prisoners because they thought there was some ground for the original proceedings.

The Attorney General said that when persons were brought up as being dangerous to the peace, and good order, and that the Magistrate had no power to amend his proceedings, and commit the prisoners because they thought there was some ground for the original proceedings. The Attorney General said that when persons were brought up as being dangerous to the peace, and good order, and that the Magistrate had no power to amend his proceedings, and commit the prisoners because they thought there was some ground for the original proceedings.

THE WRECK OF THE PAKHOI. As we have already stated the Naval Court absolved Captain Deville of any blame in connection with the stranding of the *Pakhoi*. We extract the finding of the Court from the *Amoy Gazette*:—

1.—That the steamship "Pakhoi" on entering the harbour of Amoy at twenty minutes past six o'clock on the night of Saturday, the 5th November 1881, struck on the Rock, to which a Red and white buoy is attached.

2.—That all proper measures were at once taken to save life and property.

3.—That it being past midnight, the Master of the "Pakhoi," was unable to observe the proper mark for clearing the Brown Rock, and had consequently to rely chiefly on the position of the Brown Rock buoy.

4.—The position of the buoy in the Admiralty Chart as put into Court by the Master of the "Pakhoi" is South East, sixty feet from the Rock. The position is confirmed by the official publication of the Imperial Maritime Customs entitled "List of Chinese Lightships," which further states the buoy to be moored in ten feet low water.

5.—The actual position of the buoy as taken by Navigating Lieutenant Charles A. M'Nicol, of H.M.S. *Porpoise*, on the 10th inst., by angle bearings is East by South, on eighth South, about ninety yards from its position as marked in the Admiralty Chart No. 1764, Amoy Harbour, and the Customs Official Book, and is moored in ten fathoms at half flood.

That this Court is of opinion that the stranding of the "Pakhoi" was mainly caused by the false position of the buoy, and that the Master and Officers are absolved from blame in the matter. Their costs are consequently returned.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan, honoured the Prince Albert Victor and George of Wales with a visit to them on board H.M.S. *Bacchante* to-day (30th). All the vessels in port were dressed with flags, and as the Emperor embarked salutes were fired by all saluting vessels; the same ceremony being observed on his departure from the *Bacchante*. Of the particulars we have no direct information, no notice of the imperial visit having been in any way conveyed to the press.

China. AMOY. (Gazette.)

The French man-of-war *Keracine*, Capt. Rouquette, arrived yesterday (9th) from Poochow. She left for Hongkong on the 11th inst.

H.M.S. *Katani*, Commander Lang, R.N., arrived this morning (10th) from Hongkong.

SHANGHAI. (Courier.)

A meeting of British residents in Shanghai is called for 3.30 p.m. on Friday at the Supreme Court for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to entertain the two British Princes. We trust that the meeting will be fully attended, and that the result of the deliberations will be such as to afford all British subjects an opportunity of worthily honouring the Royal visitors.

Between nine and ten o'clock last night (8th) an alarm of fire was sounded by the station bell. The "Deluge" was the first to turn out, and shortly after the "Hook and Ladder" and the "Victoria" proceeded to the scene of the conflagration, which it was discovered was raging, though not with great effect, at the end of the Fukien road (Lousay). The "Deluge" was placed on the bridge, the "Victoria" on the road side of the creek, the "Hongkong" near the water with such effect that the fire was extinguished in less than an hour. The fire seems to have broken out in a house situated on a densely populated portion of the locality, but beyond destroying three houses little other damage was done. We may mention that twenty sailors from the Russian man-of-war *Sokol* were present at the fire, they having followed the "Victoria" which did good work, but the services of the Russians were not brought into requisition. The police worked well on the occasion under their officers, and under the practical direction of Mr. Penfold did much to preserve order in a more than usually crowded locality. All those engaged in firemen's duty left the scene before midnight.

We would again call attention to the manner in which the new bell fulfils its functions. Last night its notes were only audible to those living in its vicinity. This improvement is not due to the composition of the bell itself, but to the manner in which it is hung, which has the effect of something being done to remedy this defect, and considering the expense already incurred with respect to this bell, it ought to be hung in a more scientific manner.

WENCHOW. The *Yunging* arrived later than was expected. She was delayed by want of coolies to unload, all those needful aids to commerce being in the hands of the Government. The arrival at the same time of the Governor of Chih-ching on a tour of inspection. The coolies, fearing imprisonment and poor pay, retired for the time being from public life. Private news is in course of preparation. It is not possible to say that the Government is not in a hurry to have the coast of the southern part of Tai-chou, and the same number on the coast of the northern part of Wenchow, which forces, with a fleet of gunboats, must bring his adventures to a close. It is said he is suffering from a wound, but is undismayed. — *N. C. Daily News.*

Nov. 1. Two boats, Nanyang-Ja chin and Liang-kiang-Yung-tu, in other words, Southern Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Viceroy of Kiangsi and Kiangsu. He will take up his new posts at once.

The appointment was not unexpected, but it is said that at the last press conference he was manifesting displeasure with the late turn of affairs, so that in Peking he had become both angry and isolated. The selection is a good one. Although he has passed three score years and ten, and is somewhat infirm, he is a man of "old solid flesh," his mind is active, his nerve strong as ever, and his will as dominating as in old time. His new term of office will probably be of national importance, as he will at once be enabled to carry out elemental naval, military, and civil reforms. He will carry out his own ideas in a more direct way, and he will be more strongly anti-foreign. It would be more correct to say that he is a fervent nationalist. Foreigners have, in reality, nothing to fear from him, who will strictly respect treaties, and act in a fair and high-minded spirit.

The funeral procession of the deceased Eastern Empress was to have left Peking this morning. A true biography of the deceased Imperial lady would be a narrative of extraordinary alterations of both prosperous and desolating fortunes. Not a few but many times she must have deemed the Empire to be in hopeless ruin, but although she died while yet in middle age, she lived to see China more powerful and united than it was even in the glorious days of Kien Lung.

Large quantities of machinery are going to the Kiangsi collieries, and as one million taels of capital were raised in Shanghai to put the mines into working order, and to provide ways—by land and water—for transporting the coal, you should, before the year passes, receive large supplies of mechanical coal. The heights of the Empire will give additional revenue to the Chinese Merchants Steamship Company, though that Corporation already enjoys by far the largest share of our export shipments. The Chinese management in this place is most acceptable to both native and foreign traders.

JAPAN. YOKOHAMA. (Gazette.)

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan, honoured the Prince Albert Victor and George of Wales with a visit to them on board H.M.S. *Bacchante* to-day (30th). All the vessels in port were dressed with flags, and as the Emperor embarked salutes were fired by all saluting vessels; the same ceremony being observed on his departure from the *Bacchante*. Of the particulars we have no direct information, no notice of the imperial visit having been in any way conveyed to the press.

Mr. Goda, says the *Asahi Shimbun*, whose name has recently become notorious throughout the country in connection with the "Boys' Shock," is now on a visit to Tokyo, and is said to be holding a secret consultation with a certain high official on a question of ways and means. It will be remembered that some time ago he borrowed 500,000 yen from the government in connection with his "Boys' Shock" scheme. The money has not yet been repaid at once, and the unfortunate speculator is at his wit's end as to how he shall "raise the wind."

The report of the central board of health on the cholera epidemic for the week ending 27th Oct. is as follows:—New patients, 295; Deaths since last report, 44; Total, 339. The epidemic has been continuing for the week ending 27th Oct. is as follows:—New patients, 295; Deaths since last report, 44; Total, 339.

SHANGHAI. (Gazette.)

ken, 15.00; Nagasaki-ken, 25.00; Fukuoka-ken, 7.00; Kumamoto-ken, 45.00. During the past month there were only eight patients in Oita-ken. The epidemic is gradually disappearing.

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per ton of forty and fifty cubic feet, respectively.

The rate of freight to New York, per steamer, \$2.8/10, and per sailing vessel, 30/ per ton of 40 cubic feet.

LOADING AND UNLOADING.—At Whampoa:—For London.—None.

For New York.—None.

